

THE STAR'S

COMPUTING & HIGH TECH

Punching holes

The disk decapitator

By Yazanp Romahli
Special to The Star

HAVE YOU ever used those ridiculous hole punchers, the ones that make a double density diskette save up to 1.44 MB?

If you have, then you're heading for trouble. These killer devices have become quite popular in Jordan. In fact, many computer stores actually charge you for putting a hole into your diskette and some even sell you the hole puncher. It is only fair to tell you that this method does not work! The reason that it seemingly works at first is due to a slight difference between a double density diskette and a high density one. This difference lies in the structure of the diskette.

Both diskettes are coated with cobalt and they both have the same number of tracks per inch. However, the thickness of the high density diskette is less than the double density diskette. Scientifically speaking, the thinner the disk, the less magnetic influence a region of the disk has on other adjacent regions.

To help you visualize this, think of the amount of data stored as magnets, and thickness as the size of the magnets. Let's say that you used 16 marble-like magnets to form a square of 4x4. If we assumed the distance between each magnet to be 8 cm, then each magnet does not affect the one next to it. Think of this as the double density disk. In the high density diskette there should be more magnets (since we said that each of these magnets represents a certain amount of data). Let's take this number to be 36 (6x6 magnets).

For these to fit in the same square, the distance between each magnet should become less (5.3 cm instead of 8 cm). This means bringing the magnets closer. By doing so, smaller magnets, (about 34% smaller), have to be used so that their magnetic force does not change the position of adjacent magnets. Since magnets cannot become smaller in real diskettes, loss of data is a liability (due to non-alignment caused by repulsion and attraction between magnets).

which causes, as we said, non alignment. From the previous example we can see why thinner disks accept many more bits per inch without eventually degrading. Did I say degrading? Yes, I'm afraid it's true.

A 3.5" double density diskette formatted as a high density diskette initially seems to work. However, if you fill this type of diskette with 1.44 MB worth of data, you will eventually notice that the disk is unreadable. On average, it takes about four to

seven months before a couple of files, suddenly, have unreadable sectors after which the remainder of the data hurriedly disappears.

There is a way though to increase the lifetime of your data by periodically rewriting the data before any degradation is noticeable.

If you change the data on the disk, at least every four months, you should be somewhat safe. You cannot guarantee the safety of your data. However, it is safer than doing nothing about it.

Like many, thinking that I could save a lot of money, I borrowed the hole puncher from a friend and proceeded to make holes of death into all my disks. After some months, I went on a holiday to England. There I discovered that it was

only a matter of time before the degradation epidemic destroyed my disks. Curiously searching for books on how disks operate, I found some excellent material which confirmed my findings.

After coming home, I transferred the data to real high density disks using PC Tools (you can also use DOS's DISKCOPY).

I went to all this trouble and lost some data just to save some money. After all, the purpose of using disks is to store data rather than sit around waiting to lose it!

Jordan lifts ban on Microsoft Corp. products

● CONTRIBUTING TO the confusion of computer users in Jordan and the area, the boycott officer at the customs department issued a notification last week lifting the ban on Microsoft Arabicized products and allowing these products to be distributed and used freely in Jordan. The boycott has been frozen until the Arab Boycott Bureau (ABB) puts the matter to a vote in Damascus next October.

The Star learned that the customs department has consulted some establishments in Jordan such as the Royal Scientific Soci-

ety (RSS) concerning the effect of such a ban on the computer sector in Jordan.

Specialized Technical Systems (STS), Microsoft's dealers in Jordan, rejoiced by starting a big advertisement campaign which appeared in the local newspapers starting last Tuesday.

Jordan was the second to issue the ban after Kuwait last July on basis of accusations that Microsoft cooperated with an Israeli company in the Arabization of some of its products.

Saudi Arabia remains the only country withholding the ban.

Sky high prices of foreign computer magazines

A COMMON complaint amongst many Jordanian computer users nowadays is the high price they have to pay for imported computer magazines. Upon walking into a bookshop and innocently searching for a computer magazine within the limits of your budget which suits your needs, it becomes apparent that it is too much to hope for.

The asking price of most computer magazines is just too much and should be heavily decreased. You end up asking yourself whether it's worth investing up to JD 7 in a computer magazine?

Let's take, for example, a magazine that costs £3.50 in Britain. Now, if you were to transfer this sum into Jordanian Dinars at the highest exchange rate, add half the price to the sum to cover freight and customs and a reasonable profit for the distributor, you still wouldn't get the asking price of JD 7.50! It's appalling, shocking and disgusting. How on earth do they expect us to increase our computer knowledge or even bother to read computer magazines at all.

Back in the good old days, you could buy a computer magazine for fun and just enjoy having it. Nowadays, buying a magazine seems like an investment decision which requires careful study. A computer magazine I used to buy back in 1985 for 950 Fils costs a staggering JD 4.75 today. Of course, I don't buy it any more. Most of my friends have stopped buying it too. The proof that the readership of many of these magazines has gone down is that the amounts that are distributed today are much less than before. To a distributor, it should make more sense to have more readers at a lower price than have very few ones at a very high price.

Are Jordanian computer users destined to become computer illiterate? Arabic language computer magazines have saved many users from such a fate. Priced at a reasonable range of JD 1-2 they are attracting more readers every month.

If you were to draw a simple comparison between Arabic and English language magazines on the market, you'd find that they are almost equally informative and that Arabic magazines are much better value for money. Magazines like Alam Al-Computer (JD 1.50) and Apple magazine (JD 1) are very good examples of extremely informative literature at a reasonable price. Still, catalogue size magazines like PC World and Mac User cannot be rivaled by Arabic magazines. For one thing, readers buy these magazines for the huge number of advertisements including bargains on hardware and software which provide them with the ability to order products they probably wouldn't find on the local market.

The problem doesn't only apply to computer magazines since all sorts of other magazines are also overpriced. For instance, an Architectural magazine targeted at the Third world developing countries actually costs JD 16! Maybe they better target it at third world millionaires!

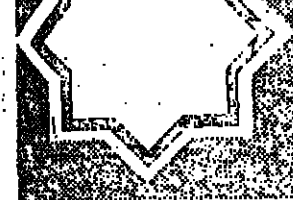
However, let's stick to our own business and push for a decrease in computer magazine prices. Jordanian readers are always accused of complaining too much about everything. In fact, magazine distributors claim that we'd even be complaining if magazines were given to us free! Answers like "If you don't like it, don't buy it!" cannot be accepted any more since this is definitely no way to deal with the problem. Personally, I don't have all the answers, but I think a small campaign against these prices should do the trick. We had better start discussing this option seriously before we all end up with one of two things: either a hole in our pockets or computer illiteracy.

Amman Computer Expo 1992

● The latest news on the annual Amman computer expo organized by the Jordan Computer Society (JCS) for this year is that it will be held at the Amman International Exhibition Centre in Marj Al Hamam. It will be held between 18 and 23 of October.

Already 1950 square metres of space have been taken by computer companies which is a clear sign of the expected size of the show that will definitely surpass last year's show.

The Star



Jordan's political, economic and cultural weekly

AMMAN, 10 — 16 SEPTEMBER 1992, VOLUME 3, NUMBER 25

أسبوعية سياسية مستقلة

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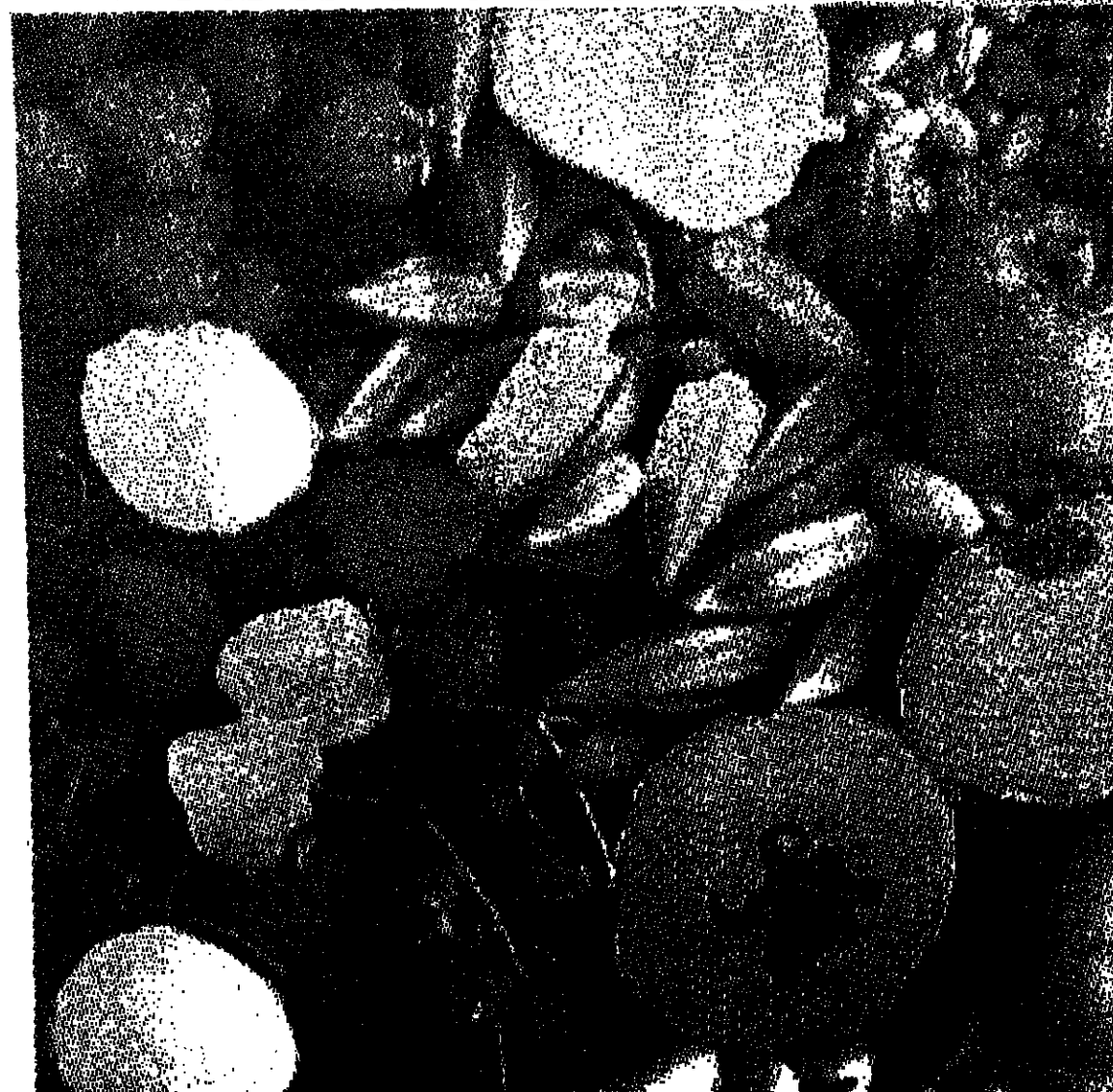
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The Star



JORDAN WEEK

An unconventional report on
Jordanian news and views

The press also feel the heat in the deputies case

The arrest and interrogation of two Lower House deputies over their alleged association with an illegal militant group has focused attention on the role of the press in reporting the circumstances, and of the detention and the political and legal aspects of the case. One government minister described some press coverage as "obstructing justice".

Newspaper editors say the local press cannot ignore a major news story like the arrest of two members of Parliament. The government agrees, but charges that the press is violating penal codes by publishing stories and statements on a criminal case that is in the hands of the prosecutors. Editors have responded by pointing to the fact that the foreign press has reported the case extensively, quoting unnamed Jordanian officials in most cases.

One editor comments that the official news agency was taken off guard when news of deputy Yacoub Qarash's arrest was first reported by foreign wire services. Another says the government did not issue a statement when Deputy Laith Shbeilat was arrested.

Newspaper editors have demanded that the government regularly issue statements informing the public of the developments of the case. The government has responded by saying that as the executive branch, it cannot comment on investigations carried out by the judicial branch.

Newspapers have covered press



Last Thursday's cover of
Shihani newspaper

conferences and published statements by Mrs Shbeilat and the lawyers of the two deputies in addition to running statements by parliamentary blocs.

One government source says the whole issue is getting out of hand and that some papers have portrayed the case as a prelude to confrontation between the government and the Islamists. He says Jordanians should wait until results of the investigations are made public and an indictment is filed against either of the deputies.

"One paper has tried and executed the two deputies," the government official says. Editors agree that coverage has in some cases gone too far in offering conclusions. They say they will try to limit their coverage to news rather than views if the government facilitates a regular news briefing on the case.

Jordan, Syria and Israel talk on Yarmouk River sharing

Jordan and Israel may have made progress on their water talks, *Al Quds* newspaper reported from Jerusalem this week. It said that Israel has agreed to a Jordanian request to increase Jordan's quota of Yarmouk River waters by about 80 million cubic meters annually.

But the paper, in a report from Damascus, says with Syria's possible participation in the next round of multilateral talks, the water issue will focus on the subject of Yarmouk water sharing plans among Israel, Jordan and Syria.

The paper says Israel will use the Yarmouk issue, where Jordan and Syria have vested interests, as a bargaining chip. In the past Israel has objected to Jordan-Syrian cooperation on the 225 million cubic meter Al Wihda Dam across the Yarmouk.

According to the 1987 Al Wihda Dam agreement, Jordan would have used more than 100 million cubic meters of Yarmouk waters in addition to one quarter of electric power generated by the dam's turbines.

Israel claimed that since it has borders along the Yarmouk River, a tributary of the River Jordan, it should have a say on the \$450 million, World Bank funded project. Syria has rejected Israel's request.

According to the paper, Israel will try to link the Yarmouk issue to its claim over a share of South Lebanon's waters. Israeli negotiators, the paper says, will ask for a share of the Litani River waters in return for allowing Jordan a bigger share of the Jordan and Yarmouk rivers' waters.

Unemployed Palestinian graduates on the rise

More than 13,000 Palestinian students have graduated from universities in the occupied Arab territories since 1976, according

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Jalal Rifai

to a recently issued report.

Al Najah University in Nablus is expected to graduate at least 2000 this year. But the Higher Education Council in the occupied areas says the rate of unemployment among fresh graduates may reach 50 percent.

Palestinian experts blame the Israeli occupation. Dr Mohammad Ishtehar from Beir Zeit University says the Israeli authorities still refuse to give the university a permit to run an agricultural college.

In addition, Israel puts restrictions on the opening of new banks and other institutions, which can absorb hundreds of Palestinian graduates.

Council statistics show that at least 60 percent of Palestinian graduates hold degrees in arts and *Sharia*, compared to about 5 percent who have degrees in rare specialties such as medicine and hotel management.

Bethlehem University graduates also have problems in getting Israel's recognition of their degrees. Meanwhile, about 3000 students have enrolled at Al Quds Open University, which opened last year. The first batch will graduate from this university in 1994. They too are expected to join thousands of unemployed Palestinian graduates.

ACOR holds conference on cultural resources management

Cultural resources management will be the theme of a several-day conference which will open in Amman on 19 September.

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3 mo.	3.1/2	9.15/16	10.5/8	3.15/16	7.7/8
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Source: Amman Bank for Investment, Tel: 642701

What on Earth are we eating?

Jordanian farmers are accused of abusing pesticides outside of government control

By a Star Staff Writer

WHEN SAUDI Arabia rejected truckloads of Jordanian fruit and vegetables a couple of weeks ago, claiming they contained dangerous levels of pesticide residue, farmers and the government cried foul. The Saudis were accused of dragging politics into commerce.

Jordan's Minister of Agriculture Fayez Al Khasawneh denied Saudi allegations, saying the shipments in question were examined by the ministry and were clear from any toxic residues. Dr Khasawneh said 95 percent of Jordanian farmers were aware of the limits of using pesticides.

Not so, claim a number of Jordanian farmers and agricultural experts. While all farmers regularly spray their crops with pesticides and insecticides, some of them break rules regulating the use of these toxic chemicals.

Jordanian fruit farmer, Abdel Rahim Jardaneh told *The Star* that most farmers spray frequently in order to grow clean crops, but some may spray "too much."

Contrary to what was said Dr Khasawneh, regular examination of agricultural produce is not existent. Officially, the import of pesticides and chemical agents used in spraying is governed by international standards. But abuse of available material by farmers is difficult to check. The most

frequent violation is pre-harvest spraying. Farmers do this to achieve "handsome looking" fruit and vegetables by the time the produce is sent to the market.

This greatly increases the risk of finding pesticide residue in produce when it reaches consumers. Currently farmers may be fined up to JD100 if traces of chemical residue are found in their produce.

Jordanian farmers complain of having to fight an increasingly tolerant pest, the white fly, and a number of viruses which threaten various crops. But frequent spraying renders the white fly immune to most insecticides.

"For Jordanian farmers, the only available way to fight pests and insects is to spray," said Mr Jardaneh. But he and French agricultural expert at the Ministry of Agriculture Mr Philippe Ospital, point to the need for introducing Integrated Pest Management (IPM), a method which combines the intelligent use of pesticides with the help of natural enemies and predators of insects.

The IPM method, used in Europe, the United States and other parts of the world, reduces the need for chemical treatment of agricultural products. However, it requires research and money before it can be adopted by Jordanian farmers. "In Jordan we know nothing about natural predators



Fresh from the field, but are they safe to eat?

(of pests and insects) because we have little research," said Mr Jardaneh. Even if government bodies or universities research this subject, results are not passed on to farmers. IPM needs money, training and cooperation between the government and farmers.

Meanwhile, with little government control over the way farmers spray their crops, Mr Ospital said Jordanian farmers are spraying to the maximum levels.

Recent studies on the amount of residue retained by fruit and vegetables by the time they reach

consumers are not available. The last known study on this subject was conducted in 1987 by USAID, and the government is said to have concluded that abuse (by farmers) includes over-application and inadequate pre-harvest application, resulting in excessive levels of pesticide residues in local fruits and vegetables and potential health and environmental problems.

Mr Jardaneh, a pharmacist by education, said that abuse of pesticides can affect humans in various ways. Depending on the level of residue and the kind of chemical agent used, infected produce may cause diarrhea or seriously affect the nervous system. Long-term consumption of foods with chemical residues may cause cancer, according to published medical studies.

Jordanians have reacted to news of possible chemical contamination of local produce by peeling some vegetables, such as tomatoes, or avoiding others completely such as cucumbers. But without forceful government inspection and enforcement of regulations, hazards to public health will continue to haunt the public, experts say. Moreover, hard-currency earnings from agricultural exports are bound to suffer, as Gulf and European importers of Jordanian produce follow Saudi Arabia's suit, they say.

In Brief

By Ahmad Shaker

The cabinet has approved an agreement to reschedule its 70 million Belgium franc debt to Belgium's Export Guarantees Corp. Central Bank governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi will sign the rescheduling agreement.

A team of Chinese experts will arrive in Amman by the end of this month to explore opportunities for cooperation with the Jordanian authorities in the field of mineral excavation.

A Royal Decree postponing the opening of Parliament's next ordinary session by two months until January next year will be issued soon, informed sources have said. The session, which will open with the King's speech from the Throne, was scheduled to begin on 2 November.

Prisoners who have served half of their sentences could be pardoned upon the return of His Majesty King Hussein to Jordan. Sources said that a special committee have started preparations for their release.

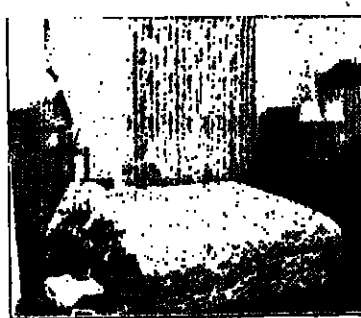
Mr Munib Touqan will soon be reinstated as Royal Jordanian's vice president for public relations, informed sources have revealed.

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By Deniz Arsalan

ANKARA — Turkey has successfully negotiated a halt to an escalating row with its neighbor Syria over the distribution of the river water originating in its territory, but the prospects for a long-term resolution of the festering disputes over its ambitious irrigation projects remain slim.

The inauguration of its gigantic Ataturk Dam on the Euphrates renewed recrimination with neighboring Syria which receives the Euphrates before it reaches Iraq and the Basrah estuary on the Gulf. The risk of a potential punch-up was avoided by last-minute diplomacy during which common sense prevailed. But as one diplomatic source remarked, "The major reason why Turkey and Syria are talking to each other at all is because both are overwhelmed by some of the more pressing, already violent crises on their borders." Diplomats cite the crises in Bosnia, Lebanon and Iraq as the prime reasons why, for the moment at least, the water dispute seems to have been put on the back burner.

As Middle East analysts have said time and time again, the water dispute has the potential of sparking a major international conflict when all other causes have been removed or neutralized. This is because water is becoming scarcer and regional population and its demand growing bigger. Water, as the essence of survival, is a serious contender for the role of an instigator of a violent upheaval involving neighbors.

Turkey is the source of the two major rivers in the region, the Euphrates and the Tigris, although Ankara points out that water

Turkey averts a water war, for now



from the two historic waterlines comprises less than a third of its potential resources. Turkey's critics maintain that it has excess water and its irrigation programs are designed to deprive its neighbors downstream of scarce resources, a charge that Ankara denies vehemently.

The \$3.5 billion Ataturk Dam,

built about 70 miles north of Syria, is only partially operational, with only two of its eight turbines generating electricity. The other six will come on stream by the end of 1993. Turkey, the most industrialized of the countries in the region, is chronically short of electricity and hopes that the dam will produce enough power to feed

its agriculture, industry and homes in backward eastern Turkey.

What about its neighbors? The issue has sparked heated arguments in conference rooms and triggered a pan-Arab diplomatic effort to pressure Turkey to increase its supply of water to Syria and Iraq. Last year the two countries tried without success to force Turkey to increase its through-put of water. Turkey argued that it needed to regulate the water distribution to ensure a consistent supply throughout the year.

Drought has blighted agriculture in Syria and Iraq since 1989 but, Turkish officials point out, both nations received generous water supplies even when the rivers went virtually dry. The Euphrates water flow in summer months reduces to a trickle, no more than 100 cubic metres per second, compared to late winter flows of 7,000 cubic metres per second. The Turks argue that their plan for multiple dams on the two rivers will ensure consistent supply downstream instead of droughts in the summer and floods in spring. Already, they say, the Euphrates flow downstream in summer months has averaged 500 cubic metres a second — nearly five times the actual flow upstream.

Turkey's neighbors, far from being convinced, have called for an international treaty to regulate

the sharing of water from the Euphrates and the Tigris. As one Arab diplomat remarked, "Turkey somehow is in a stronger position diplomatically. It will not be easy to bring it to the conference table and make it comply with Arab demands."

Independent analysts point out, however, that emotions have run high on both sides and taken scant notice of two fundamental realities about water resources in the Middle East. Firstly, they say, these resources are dwindling fast and, secondly, disciplined use of river water is inevitable.

The recently inaugurated dam, the ninth largest rock-fill construction in the world, is one of the several elements of a massive irrigation project that Turkey hopes will transform its impoverished southeast. But its critics wonder if the project, at the same time, will impoverish the contiguous areas in Syria and Iraq.

The Southeast Anatolian Development Project, known by its Turkish acronym GAP, eventually will provide 22 dams and 19 hydroelectric power stations on the two rivers and cost up to \$25 billion by current estimates. But before the 20-year project can be realized Turkey will have to cope with the growing disquiet of its neighbors.

President Turgut Ozal said at the inauguration ceremony, attended, among others, by representatives of Turkic Central Asian republics. "The 21st century will belong to the Turks," he said, "It is not difficult to imagine that the misgivings of other guests at the ceremony, including Syrian Irrigation Minister Abdel Rahman Al Madani, Academic File

India to host 20th World Marketing & Management Congress

INDIA'S INSTITUTE of Marketing and Management will be hosting the 20th World Marketing & Management Congress at the IIT Convocation Hall, New Delhi on January 25-29, 1993. It has a very timely theme "Economic cooperation with West Asia and North Africa." About 1,200 delegates, from all over the world, will be attending the Congress. It will be the largest congregation of top level industrialists, business executives, senior officials, bankers, exporters, importers, consultants and academicians.

The Congress will be held with the cooperation of the Indian Government (Planning Commission, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of External Affairs); Centre for Management Studies of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and other organizations including the Asia Pacific Marketing Federation; Marketing Associations of Japan, Thailand, Pakistan, Singapore; Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce (UK); Management Association of Nepal; Marga Institute of Development Studies, Sri Lanka among others. The specific subjects being high-lighted in the Congress are technology transfer and joint ventures; third country projects; trade opportunities; banking and finance; human resource development and utilization.

The Chairperson of the Congress is Dr (Mrs) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and the Steering Committee is headed by Mr Romesh Bhandari, former foreign secretary and Lt. Governor of Delhi. Seasoned and top notch speakers from around the world are expected to address the Congress.

The Congress offers some very special features. They include visits to selected organizations and corporations; individual meetings on transfer of technology one-to-one meetings with counterparts; international talent search; selection and appointment of dealers and distributors.

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A life in the day of Gary Larson

A self-portrait by Gary Larson

I HAVE to admit I sleep fairly late, till about 10 usually. This morning I woke to the sound of an electric cow alarm clock. A friend just gave it to me and it actually moos. It's interesting but somehow I don't think it's going to last very long.

I have coffee immediately, read *The New York Times* and just try to enter the real world as gradually as possible. I'll usually have a bowl of cereal. Most times my wife is still in bed — she is not a breakfast person.

I'll start drawing in the early afternoon, so the rest of the morning is up for grabs. I just potter about, try to get a couple of hours in practicing the guitar, going shopping, dentist's appointment, things like that.

I have a weekly deadline. Instead of "What do I have to do today?" it's more like "What do I still have to do by the week's end?" Monday starts quite loose; by Friday things are a bit intense. Sometimes the courier is showing up as I'm still signing the cartoons. My publisher wants me to keep about a three-or four-week cushion of material. I used to do seven cartoons a week but since I came back from my sabbatical in 1988 I do five.

I felt I had to take a sabbatical: I'd been drawing *The Far Side* almost every day for about eight years and I needed a break. We took 14 months off and travelled to Africa, to the Amazon and then to New York. Africa was marvelous, New York was maybe five times as dangerous but again it was a great experience.

For lunch I'll usually drop in for sandwiches and coffee at a place near here. Sometimes I'll even make it there for breakfast. I guess I'm usually in jeans, tennis shoes and T-shirts most of the time but once in a while, for evenings out, I'll make an effort not to look like a slob.

I don't draw until I feel ready. Sometimes I'll just sit and doodle but eventually things start to happen — probably when I've got enough coffee in me. The studio is on the top floor, a small room with a nice view over Lake Washington. It's all a bit chaotic. There's a stuffed hammer-head shark on the wall that an ichthyologist friend gave me, pictures of insects, lots of books and this strange bust of a toothy sort of science-fiction creature that's kind of scary. I've got a big drawing-table but there's so much on it that I only get a tiny little space to work in. It's covered in books, sketch-pads, CDs, empty coffee mugs and about 900 things related to drawing that I never use but which give me a sense of seriousness.

We've moved soon to a bigger house, not because we're planning kids, though. We discuss it but I'm ambivalent. I'm 41, my wife's 37, so I guess we don't want to wait too long, but at the moment I've got my rights more on having a dog. I already have a pet tarantula.

The new house will give us more privacy, which is important

to me. I did a television interview once and for two weeks afterwards wherever I went there was someone who wanted to stop me and talk. It was very flattering but I wouldn't want to make a habit of it. I do get asked for autographs sometimes, especially at Christmas, but I guess that sort of thing goes with the territory.

It's hard to explain where *The Far Side* is or where it comes from. I guess I'm a bit irreverent and cynical about the human condition and it's kind of fun to turn the tables. I'm not carrying some banner though; it's the humor that's important. In some ways my cartoons reflect the ugliness of American society — it's hard to avoid — but the politics of campaigning isn't really the stuff of *The Far Side* or of me. I follow environmental issues pretty closely, and I wouldn't mind affiliating myself with an environmental group perhaps in the future.

I don't collaborate with anyone. I will bounce ideas off my wife from time to time but it can be unnerving to do that. Drawing cartoons is a weird business; you've just got to believe in what you've done. I get complaints, or my publisher does, but humor is subjective and there's always going to be someone who isn't going to get the joke. I think most people see there's no malice intended in the work I do.

I draw in pencil and then, on the last day of the week, I ink everything in with a technical pen and rub out the pencil.

I draw all my cartoons myself but sometimes, to add a little extra dimension for a book cover or something, an artist will add some color work. I have no skills in that area at all and it's an opportunity for me to pretend that's the way they were going to look originally.

I suppose I became interested in wildlife by following my brother Dan down to the local swamp. We both really got into biology in a big way and we used to bring all sorts of slimy, squirming things home.

My parents weren't so keen but they were very tolerant. My mother was very much a "Oh look what the boys have found" sort of mother. My parents live no far away and I see them every month or so. For a long time they thought I should get a proper job but they're happier now. My mother will phone once in a while asking me to explain a cartoon but they both like them. In some ways the humor I have is the humor that was in the family when I was growing up.

My brother runs a nursery business now. When we were kids our parents were both working. I had to survive after school till they got home and there was a lot of terrorizing time available to him. I always had a fear of the dark and he capitalized on that, locking me in the cellar and telling me about monsters and stuff. I guess I'm still working all those things out today by drawing them.

Dinner is pretty flexible, maybe seven or eight o'clock. I don't cook much because I'm not very good. My wife's good at pasta

dishes and we go out once or twice a week. There are two restaurants we particularly like: one's Italian and one's not, so we do get to eat at least one non-pasta dish a week. We go to films quite a lot and we have a small circle of friends, though come to think of it I haven't seen them for a while so maybe it's getting smaller.

I make a stab at keeping fit. I play basketball with friends two or three times a week.

From time to time it crosses my mind that I might run out of ideas, but the reverse side of that is that the work is never finished; it's like having homework forever. Your neighbor comes home, puts his feet up and relaxes, but even when I'm not drawing there's a cloud over me saying: "Remember, you're not finished yet." It must look like I have an easy time, at home all day, but there's a lot of stress. Then again, there's a lot of jobs I wouldn't want.

I guess Toni and I spend all day together. In fact I think she'd like to see me get out more so she could have some time to herself. Instead of coming home and talking about different things, we're always sharing the same things, stresses and whatever. I think it makes us closer.

Everything was a bit out of control before she became my business manager. She's brought organization to my life. I'm pretty oblivious to most of the business. I just know I've got a roof over



Gary Larson, 41, draws *The Far Side*, which is syndicated in more than 1000 journals worldwide (including *The Star*). After college in Washington State he joined a duo playing banjo, then worked in a shop in Seattle. During a period of depression he sketched some cartoons which he submitted to a local magazine about wildlife. His wife Toni, 37, is his business manager. They live in Seattle.

my head and a nice guitar to play.

Jazz is my favorite music, especially jazz guitar, people like Jim Hall, Joe Pass. I'll usually listen to music when I'm working.

I don't finish until I'm finished. It usually ends up being after midnight, maybe as late as 2 am before I get to bed. I'll try and

read but I'm usually out before I've finished a sentence. My reading is pretty eclectic. I've just finished a book on George Washington, but I like books on jazz, biology, Stephen King novels, all sorts. I dream quite a lot but I don't dream in *The Far Side*; it's more distant, thank goodness.

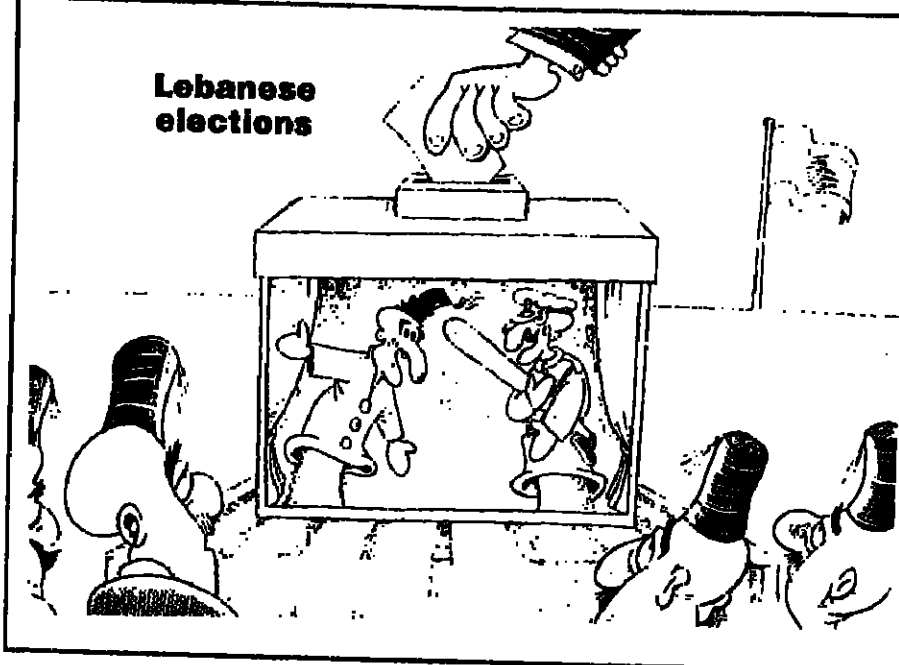
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Our Say....

Food for thought

WHILE THE banning of Jordanian agricultural products from Saudi and other markets could be devastating to one of the country's largest export sectors, the government's reaction to claims that the produce contains dangerous levels of toxic residue reflects an alarming disregard for people's health.



more concerned about the truck loads of fruit and vegetables stranded at the Saudi border than the threat that contaminated foodstuffs pose to public health.

The Minister of Agriculture has been quick to assure us that Jordanian farmers abide by international standards in their use of pesticides and insecticides, and says that 95 percent of farmers have been educated in the application of such chemicals. But the minister has failed to substantiate his rhetoric, and evidence to the contrary is abundant.

Experts claim that the Ministry of Agriculture has no means of enforcing its regulations on the use of chemicals, nor does it have the necessary equipment to inspect the safety of agricultural produce. They add that farmers spray their products excessively before they are harvested, despite the danger inherent in such a practice.

Meanwhile, published and unpublished reports conclude that most locally produced fruit and vegetables contain high levels of chemical residue that could prove hazardous to humans.

In the light of such controversy, the minister must now produce the scientific evidence upon which he has based his claims. Not to be accused of disservice to the public, he must also step forward and unveil plans to end the illegal use of chemicals and to withdraw all contaminated produce from the market.

What is more, the regrettable absence of efficient consumer protection societies that would be able to look after the interests of the customer should not lead the government, or money-hungry farmers, to play with public well-being as they please.

As such a serious threat to health, the contamination of fruit, vegetables or water is not an issue to be taken lightly. Nor should the response to such a threat be dismissed as merely "political".

Those concerned should now investigate thoroughly the health hazards that Jordanians have been subjected to, and the findings of these studies must be publicized. Recent reports showing an increase in cancer cases and other diseases caused by pollution and contaminated food in Jordan should be sufficient enough reason for action.

Book review No Trumpets, No Drums

By Mark Heller and Sari Nusseibeh, Hill and Wang, 1991. 183pp.

Reviewed by George Shadrout

PALESTINIAN SARI Nusseibeh and Israeli Mark Heller deserve praise for their effort in *No Trumpets, No Drums* to deal constructively and realistically with the substance of any future peace agreement. The authors explore the psychological and political dimensions of the Arab-Israeli conflict and, without demeaning the historical concerns of either side, counsel patience and pragmatism.

Obviously the authors cannot resolve all of the issues prior to any final settlement. They could not agree, for example, on the basic question of final borders between Israel and a Palestinian state. The book does, however, face some tough issues squarely, including water rights, the



and security. It is both practical in its understanding of on-the-ground realities and generous in its effort to address both Israeli and Palestinian concerns.

Heller and Nusseibeh acknowledge that "the gap between Israelis and Palestinians is probably wider than that separating the authors as individuals," adding that "the only thing that can be said with certainty is that a resolution of the conflict is impossible unless the minimal needs and desires of both sides are reasonably satisfied."

Even this "certainty" gives rise to questions. How does one define "minimal" demands, distinguish between needs and desires, or determine what is "reasonable" in the context of a conflict that dates back to the beginning of the 20th century?

The authors agree, however, that peace ultimately must include:

- A secure Palestinian state in significant parts of the occupied territories, protected from Israeli or Arab encroachment.

- A secure Israel based upon international guarantees and a demilitarized Palestinian government.

- Shared water rights, fluid borders at least with respect to economic issues, and repatriation of Palestinian refugees.

- A recognition and accommodation of those Jewish settlers who might choose to remain in Palestine and those Palestinians, who, because of compelling circumstances, would be allowed to return to their homes, or families in Israel.

The key to achieving any of this, of course, is the trust that, until recently, has been sorely lacking. Things seemingly have taken a turn for the better with the defeat in Israel of the Likud Party, headed by Yitzhak Shamir, by the Labor Party.

If, in keeping his promise to implement Palestinian autonomy within six months, newly elected Labor Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin freezes all settlements in the occupied territories, Arab governments

will almost certainly reciprocate by ending their economic boycott of Israel. The United States, in turn, could sweeten the deal with economic assistance to the Palestinians. It also could consider housing loan guarantees for Israel, contingent on these funds being spent in what is now Israel proper, and a continued freeze on Israeli settlements in the territories.

The US however, cannot underwrite a final peace settlement indefinitely, with permanent economic commitments to the combatants. American taxpayers are in no mood these days to undertake open-ended commitment of massive foreign aid.

What the United States can do, as President Bush has demonstrated, is help foster peace through even-handed policies and reasonable incentives. Ultimately, since real peace must be agreed upon by Israeli, Arab and Palestinian leaders, expectations should be rooted in realism. As Heller and Nusseibeh write:

"It should be obvious that no contractual agreement can immediately transform the Israeli-Palestinian-Arab relationship from one of intense animosity to one of great affection and intimacy. Peace, at least in the early years, should therefore be viewed as a mechanism for damage limitation through coexistence rather than as the realization of a vision of brotherhood and goodwill."

Still, the chances for peace have never been better. Those currently undertaking the arduous task of trying to negotiate face-to-face, seemingly against overwhelming odds, might take note of this effort by Heller and Nusseibeh, whose quest for honest dialogue and mutual understanding is instructive in defining the progress already attainable, and the differences yet to be covered in the quest for a permanent Middle East peace.

George Shadrout is a free-lance writer based in the Washington, D.C. area who specializes in the Middle East.



Fashions from Rome

Infernal cost of the eternal city

THE ETERNAL city is expensive. Expensive means the rapid conversion made when calculating the cost of a taxi ride, a drink in a cafe, a quick lunch in a restaurant shown at random because your feet are weary of the price of an hour of shopping you are tempted to try.

Critically though, while people tend to complain about prices they do not see the whole picture. The cost of living in Rome is high, but the quality of life is also high. The city is a treasure trove of art and history, and the people are friendly and welcoming.



and finally really sell. You can get a good meal for less than \$10. The quality of the food is excellent, and the atmosphere is warm and inviting.

Rome is a city of contrasts. It is a city of ancient ruins and modern skyscrapers. It is a city of art and science. It is a city of beauty and grace.

The new branch of Gifts Center

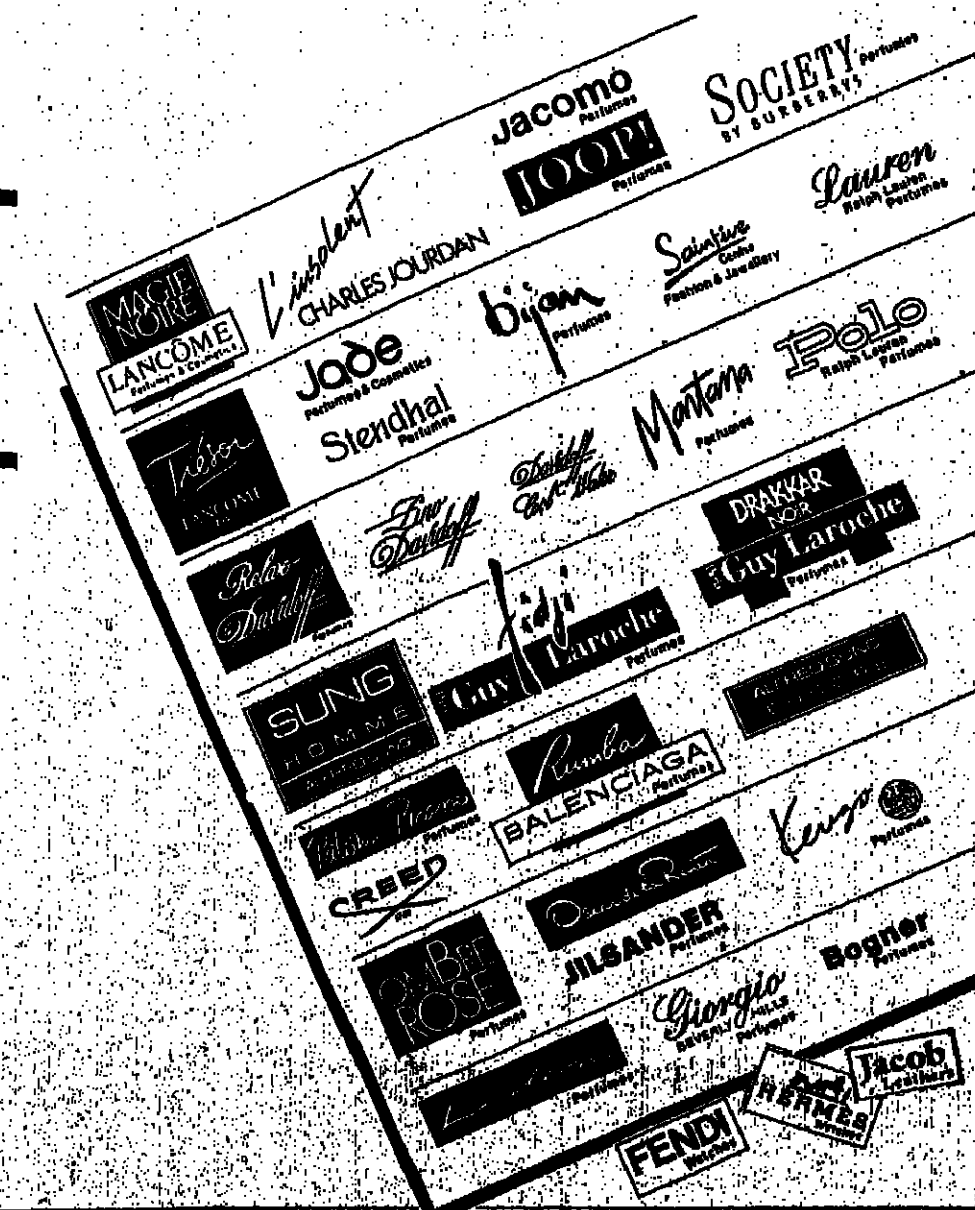
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A journey of a thousand miles into the world of fashion

● Mrs Samia Talhouni began her thousand mile journey into the world of fashion when she opened her first maternity store, Al Um Store, almost a decade ago. Since then she has left her mark on the Jordanian fashion industry.

Adhering to the slogan "The mother is the strongest pillar of society", the store caters for mothers throughout the various phases of pregnancy by offering them a variety of exquisite dresses and accessories. All this with the aim of not denying pregnant women the chance of being sumptuously attractive and fashionable.

The pampered clientele kept coming back and the success of the Maternity Store was remarkable. Mrs Talhouni's ambition for expansion grew.

Few years ago she set up Modern Fashion Design Couture along with Al Badia Boutique thus creating a new dimension in style and service. Intricately designed wedding, cocktail and night gowns twinkle before your eyes and stimulate enthusiasts to buy. Thanks to French designer Mr Andre Schmitt's creative designs, a widespread reputation for the stores and their owner has been established.

In 1987 Mrs Talhouni decided to go on with her first fashion show that would confirm her own success. Indeed, it was an overwhelming event, despite the major obstacles of having no professionally trained models.

A big credit for the success of the show was owed to Ms Rania Kamhawi, who provided rigid training for the models in order to do their best, which they truly did. And from that time on, the show has been put on every other year. ■

Russian shawls are coming in fashion

● Russian painted shawls are back in fashion in Russia. Painted in the traditional way they are gradually replacing Western patterns and mark a revival of Russian culture and traditions in women clothing. Cossack clothes are also coming back in fashion: papakhs and collarless shirts (called "kosovorotkas") for men.

In the past peasant women did not wear headresses. They used beautiful, bright painted shawls to cover their heads. Every woman had several shawls in her wardrobe for different occasions. On week days, for instance, they used to wear shawls with dark background and bright flowers. On religious holidays or for special rites, shawls with a red or white background was chosen. Masters from ancient Russian towns such as Sergeev Posad were famous for their painted shawls. Woven from pure wool, shawls were extremely warm, protecting women from the severe Russian frosts which can reach minus 30 or 40.

Finer shawls were reserved for spring or summer. Women wore them on their shoulders. Their colors would mix with the blossoming nature around. During holy days peasant women or "babas" put on the most flowery



shawls: the more complicated was the pattern, the more expensive was the shawl, and the richer the women wearing it.

Inspired by ancient shawls, Sergei Voronin, a well-known Russian designer, has created his own collection of Russian shawls. Voronin comes of an old Russian stock and is one of the many young Russian designers reintroducing a traditional theme in Russian fashion, thus returning Russian people to their undeservedly forgotten history.

"Unprecedented interest in national fashion is dictated by the times," says Voronin. After the disintegration of the USSR, each republic has become aware of inner forces aimed at renewing and restoring its historically lost originality. Artists were the first to respond to President Yeltsin's call to revive a by-gone cultural glory of Russia. To celebrate the world-famous wooden Russian dolls called "Matryoshka," Voronin has also created new shawls for them. ■



Autumn mode from the collection of Rome-based designer Gianni Tortora

10 SEPTEMBER 1992

THE STAR 9



Gift Center: De l'élite à l'élite

● It is an established fact that incense soothes brain cells and stimulates humans to function better under stressful conditions. In today's world, fragrance has many names — brand names — and the Gift Center is the place to get them.

The moment you step into Gift Center, your senses are treated to a magical world of fragrance. The young trio behind the success of one of Amman's best chain of perfume stores are Mr Khalid Abu Shaqra, his brother Ibrahim, and their sister Abeer, who brought this family run business into existence back in 1976.

By upholding the top managerial position, Mr Khaled Abu Shaqra made a breakthrough in bringing his business to its optimum peak of success by offering the best to the worthy.

The dreams of the three were big and so with their conceptions, being the sole agents and distributors to the world's best brands either in perfumeries, cosmetics, leather goods or even watches, made their stores the talk of the town, and their names now ring in every one's ears as days pass by.

Confidence and pride are their principles, efficiency and reliability are their targets. These principles led to the opening of their first show room in Um Uthaina Commercial Center two years ago. The exceptional success was followed by another, however, this time by the opening of a show room that is considered one of the best in the Middle East with remarkable decorations that is home to such prestigious brand names like L'ancome, Cacharel, Ralf Lauren, Society, Jacomo, Tresor, Davidoff, Drakkar, Polo, Hermes and Pendi among others. ■



Elegance and glamor are evident in this hand-made laced wedding dress adorned with pearls available at Modern Fashion Designs in Amman (See story)

Mail order in Jordan A flourishing business

National International Trading Co., a leader in this field

Baur and Schwab — the two famous catalogues offer the latest worldwide fashions

● Mail order by catalogue is the most convenient method of shopping almost everything for the family and the house.

Through a comprehensive catalogue, the customer can shop all his needs while sitting at home.

Along with producing a new catalogue every season, mail order houses provide a full marketing support and customer service which aims at granting the customer full satisfaction and comfort.

The customer can maintain his copy of the catalogue from the agent of the mail order house in Jordan. Customers can then place an order for any type of merchandise they need. All purchased goods would be available to him within one month only.

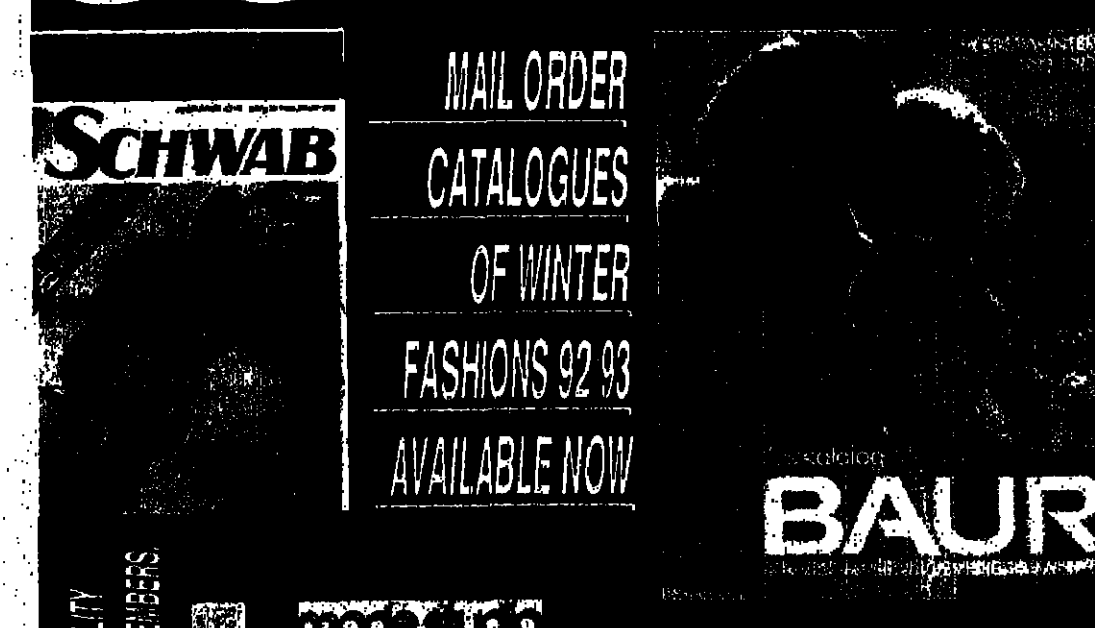
Baur & Schwab, the two famous German mail order catalogues are now available in Jordan through their agent National International Trading Co.

Baur & Schwab are leaders in this field through their department stores in Germany and their fantastic catalogues distributed all around the world. ■

topfashion



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An Arpels retrospective in Paris

For the first time at the Musée Galliera, the French capital is giving a tribute to jewelry creator Jacques Arpels through 330 choice exhibits.

With the Van Cleef and Arpels exhibition, the Palais Galliera pays tribute to a dynasty of craftsmen of Parisian luxury. For 86 years, talent and experience have been joined to create magnificent jewels. Those who have never visited the Place Vendôme boutique can now admire some 300 exemplary pieces. They will discover the obvious mark of classicism, as well as a flair for innovation. This careful melding is a good example of the famous jewellers' motto: "It is the signature that counts."

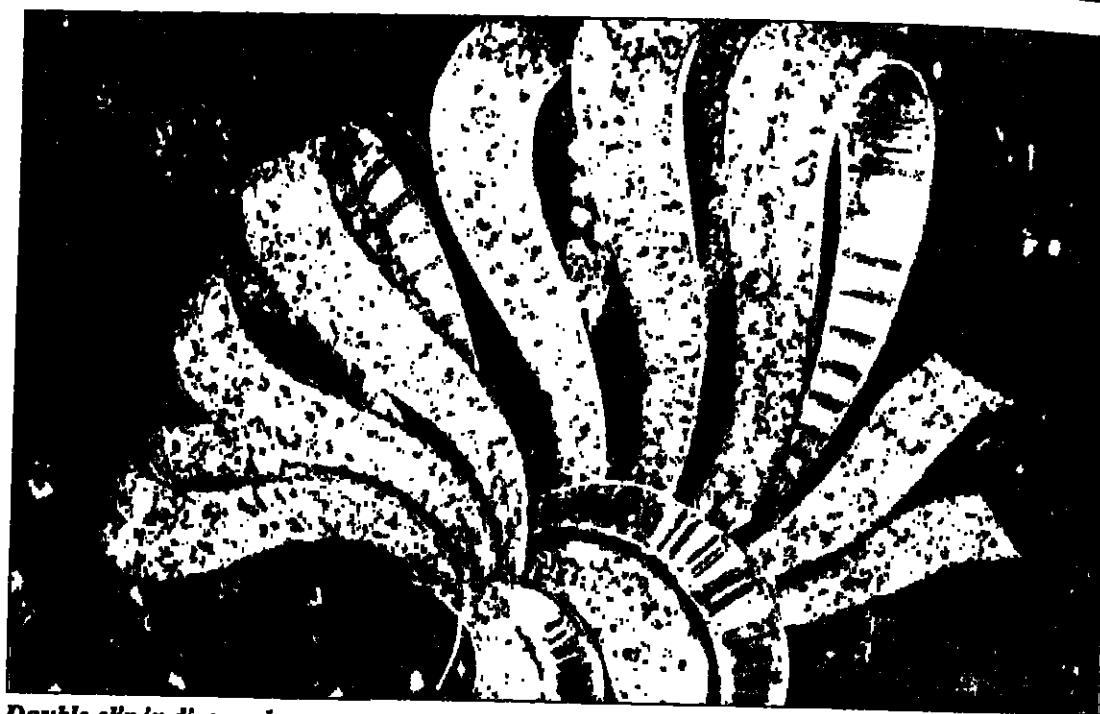
The scope of the exhibition is designed to highlight the style and expertise that is uniquely Van Cleef and Arpels — a craftsmanship which uses the purest gems and finest finish to render fascinating stones with the signature "seri misterieux" and "Boutique" jewelry. Visitors to the exhibition, there-

fore, will behold not only a collection of breathtaking beauty, but will begin also to understand the complex art of jewelry making.

That the Musée de la Mode en due Costume should devote one of its events to fine jewelry should not come as a surprise. Can its influence on the evolution of fashion be ignored?

The House of Van Cleef and Arpels will renew a tradition: in 1929, it exhibited its exquisite jewels here, and, as in 1929, an original piece, the Galliera set, has been created.

In order to facilitate a greater understanding of the achievements of the famous Parisian jewellers between 1919 and 1992, Philippe de Lanouvelle has designed a different arrangement for each room. Thus, the architecture highlights the diversity of the Van Cleef and Arpels creations. The rooms are designed to create the illusion that the visitor is inside a vault. The interior austerity is cleverly relieved by several jewelry cases. An interplay of dif-



Double clip in diamond

ferent shades of grey suggests intimacy, while the differing textures accentuate the jewel's brilliancy. The contrasting wall colors, the metal of the display cases and the slate-grey supports only heighten the effect. Lending an idea that one is aboard a ship, the bridge of the main gallery underlines the elegance of the fashion accessories. A re-creation of the House of Van Cleef and Arpels is rendered thanks to a trompe-l'oeil. The crowning touch of the exhibition is the Galliera set which is displayed in the last room. ■

Clarks shoes contribution to the science of comfort

While cars are probably man's best invention this century, walking remains second nature to man, young or old, sick or healthy. It is also a gift that needs to be protected.

On average people walk around fifty miles a week, their heels would strike the ground, their muscles would move their body weight thousands of times daily to produce that movement we call walking.

To understand how the performance of a shoe would contribute to walking comfort, you need to know about the natural walking action.

As you walk, the first point of contact is your heel. At this moment of heel-strike, it has to absorb a full deceleration of your moving body. Without any additional cushioning mechanism the naked foot, colliding with a hard surface, undergoes a jarring impact which sounds shock waves up the leg, through the ankle, knee and hip joints and into the upper body. If you consider the constant repetition of this cycle you begin to realize why your feet and legs ache after a long walk.

So, the first performance requirement for a comfortable shoe is the absorption of shock in the vital impact area under the heel.



The Clarks active air system is an advanced technological solution to this problem of shock absorption. In fact it provides sophisticated cushioning which equals or exceeds that of top quality performance sports shoes. ■




Autumn mode from the collection of Paris-based designer Junko Shimada

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ALPHA DESIGN

Le Jourdain

Section française du Star

Double interview

Débat d'experts sur les pesticides

Un agriculteur jordanien, pharmacien de formation, et un expert agricole français analysent la question, sans surenchère ni polémique

LE JOURDAIN: Les fermiers jordaniens utilisent-ils trop de pesticides?

Abdel-Rahim N. Jardaneh: Peut-être trop... Nous utilisons ce dont nous disposons et nous agissons dans le but d'obtenir de bonnes récoltes. La Jordanie doit faire face à beaucoup de problèmes, tels que celui de la mouche blanche... Et donc pulvériser souvent. Ces deux insectes que sont la mouche blanche et le puceron développent une résistance très rapide aux pesticides... Nous utilisons suffisamment de pesticides pour produire de bons fruits et légumes. Nous faisons ce que nous devons faire. Je défends le cas. Il est préférable d'utiliser ces pesticides pour le fermier et pour le consommateur. Mais cela nécessite une connaissance, même pour les bons fermiers...

Philippe Ospital: Oui, les fermiers jordaniens utilisent trop de pesticides. Parce qu'il y a une méconnaissance des insectes, des prédateurs et des risques encourus par les consommateurs. Lorsqu'ils rencontrent un quelconque problème, les fermiers ne connaissent qu'un seul remède: l'insecticide, le pesticide ou le fongicide (NDLR: contre les champignons). Il n'y a pas une connaissance satisfaisante des niveaux auxquels il faut traiter. Donc on pulvérise au maximum.

L.J: Est-ce dangereux pour la santé publique?

Abdel-Rahim N. Jardaneh: Je suis sûr que la plupart des fermiers mangent les fruits et légumes qu'ils fournissent sur les marchés. Cela prouve qu'ils n'ont pas connaissance du risque. Tout produit chimique utilisé de manière excessive peut représenter un danger. Je ne dis pas que les fruits sont dangereux. C'est la mauvaise utilisation du produit qui peut être dangereuse.

Philippe Ospital: Si c'est employé excessivement et pas au bon moment, ça peut être dange-



L'expert français (à gauche) et l'agriculteur jordanien

reux... Si les pesticides sont utilisés à bon escient, on ne les retrouve pas dans le produit. En France, il existe un index phytosanitaire et les agriculteurs le respectent. Ici, je ne peux pas dire s'ils respectent ou non. Si cela continue, il y a des raisons s'inquiéter. Mais à très long terme. Avec cette campagne de presse, il va y avoir une réaction...

L.J: A qui la faute, à l'agriculteur qui ne respecte pas les règles, ou au gouvernement qui ne les fait pas respecter?

Abdel-Rahim N. Jardaneh: S'il y a une mauvaise utilisation, toutes les parties sont responsables. Le fermier, le gouvernement et le système éducatif jordanien. Les agriculteurs ont besoin d'informations... Cela leur permettrait de faire des économies et d'éviter les problèmes. Peut-être y-a-t-il une étude sur le sujet, mais les agriculteurs travaillent seuls. Il n'ont pas de lien avec l'université. Le principal problème, c'est la manque de recherches et d'informations pour

les agriculteurs.

Philippe Ospital: C'est la faute aux besoins du marché. Les consommateurs ont besoin de fruits et de légumes magnifiques, sans aucune piqûre. Pour obtenir ce résultat, la solution la plus facile, c'est le traitement. Pour en employer d'autres, il y a un manque de formation, de connaissances et de savoir-faire. En France, sur les marchés biologiques (environ 3%), l'ont trouve des fruits moins beaux, parce qu'ils sont traités naturellement. On y pratique la lutte intégrée contre les insectes. Dans une serre ou dans un champ, des insectes prédateurs vont manger les insectes parasites. En France, on se tourne de plus en plus vers ce type de lutte. On diminue au maximum les traitements. En Jordanie, tout le monde est responsable. Le fermier parce qu'il a besoin de bons produits. Les pouvoirs publics parce qu'ils ne font pas respecter les règles et qu'ils n'informent pas sur les autres possibilités de travail. Enfin le consommateur, car il demande de beaux produits.

L.J: La Jordanie dispose d'un

AGRICULTURE INTENSIVE



laboratoire à Baqaa, chargé d'étudier les résidus. A-t-il les moyens d'agir?

Abdel-Rahim N. Jardaneh: Je réponds franchement... Je n'ai jamais entendu parler de ce laboratoire. Nous avons besoin d'une bonne institution, si vous voulez exporter. Pour cela, les fermiers attendent l'aide du gouvernement. Car les produits sont contrôlés à nouveau, par exemple aux frontières de l'Europe. Je suis un agriculteur et j'essaie de fournir au marché des produits sans résidus. Mais comment puis-je en être certain? Je n'ai pas d'information, je ne sais même pas que ce laboratoire existe.

Philippe Ospital: Je suis pour ma part au courant de son existence. Ce laboratoire est utilisé pour contrôler les produits à l'importation. Il n'a pas les moyens financiers, humains et matériels pour contrôler les résidus sur le marché local. Oui, la Jordanie a besoin d'un vrai laboratoire

de contrôle des résidus, d'un service compétent et efficace.

L.J: La Jordanie devra fournir un effort dans les années qui viennent...

Abdel-Rahim N. Jardaneh: La Jordanie exporte, mais c'est dû à une somme d'efforts individuels. Pour exporter de manière efficace, nous devons le faire en tant que pays, que groupes d'agriculteurs. Nous demandons désespérément l'aide du gouvernement... Il n'y a pas d'autre voie.

Philippe Ospital: C'est sûr, il y a un effort très particulier à fournir au niveau de la qualité intrinsèque du fruit ou du légume, mais aussi des résidus. Il faut que la Jordanie puisse contrôler elle-même ses résidus. En Europe, nous allons de plus en plus vers le marché vert. La Jordanie devra donc intégrer les nouvelles techniques. ■

Propos recueillis par F.M.

PUBLICITE

Service d'Information pour Touristes (VIP)

La Fondation Minaret a fondé le Système D'Informations pour Visiteurs (VIP), dans le but de fournir des outils multimédias. Il suffit d'un coup de téléphone pour atteindre l'ordinateur, 24 h sur 24. VIP vise la communauté touristique en introduisant une Barique de Données Parlante, qui pourra être consultée depuis n'importe quel téléphone, en composant le numéro suivant: 682.642.

Ce système d'informations va couvrir les réservations d'hôtels, les locations de voitures, les dîners au restaurant, les agences de voyage et le Festival de Jérash. Le service sera divisé en deux catégories. D'abord, un listing de base qui donnera une description du service et son numéro de téléphone. Ensuite, la voie directe vers le marché avec lequel vous serez directement connecté.

Portrait de la Fondation Shoman

Le carrefour des cultures arabes

Sa mission est de favoriser tous les affluents d'une grande rivière nommée culture arabe. En 14 ans d'existence, la Fondation est devenue numéro un en Jordanie

"NOUS VOULONS donner un nouveau souffle à la culture en Jordanie", dit As'ad Abdul Rahman, directeur général de la Fondation Shoman. Existe-t-il un vide à combler en la matière? "Je ne dis pas ça, réplique-t-il, la vie culturelle fleurit en même temps que le processus démocratique, elle a besoin d'être soutenue et renforcée". Depuis sa création, le 31 mars 1978, lors d'une assemblée générale de l'Arab Bank, "l'Abdul Hammed Shoman Foundation" ne cesse de grandir. Cette année là, elle a poussé ses premiers cris, en l'honneur du fondateur (1930) de ce qui est devenu l'une des plus importantes institutions bancaires du monde arabe.

L'ambition est le dénominateur commun entre la banque et la Fondation. "Selon certains, nous sommes 'number one' mais la modestie nous empêche de le dire", lâche As'ad Abdul Rahman. Et les moyens? Le compte de la Fondation à l'Arab Bank de Zurich (Suisse) se renforce chaque année de 2% des bénéfices nets de cette même banque. Soit une somme rondelette d'environ un million de dollars. C'est sans compter avec les dons et contributions extérieures. "Je pense que nous avons réussi à nous inscrire sur la carte... C'est la société jordanienne qui nous y a réservé une place", affirme le directeur général, également membre du Conseil National Palestinien (CNP).

Le prix Shoman

Comment se faire une telle notoriété? Comment acquérir des lettres de noblesse dans les domaines de la science et de la culture? Réponse simple et efficace: en multipliant les activités. La Fondation Shoman, telle une université, délivre des prix aux scientifiques arabes, dont l'âge n'excède pas la quarantaine. "C'est vrai, ils doivent être Arabes, mais à partir de cette condition, il n'y a aucune distinction ethnique ou religieuse. C'est complètement hors de question", dit Basem Khoury, responsable des relations publiques. Cette distribution de "palme" représente la principale vitrine de la Fondation. Une fois par an, à l'automne, les publicités se multiplient dans tous les plus grands journaux du monde arabe. De même dans les universités.

Les candidats doivent présenter les résultats d'une recherche avant le mois d'octobre. Il est possible de présenter ses travaux dans neuf domaines différents: biologie, médecine, agriculture, sciences sociales, sciences humaines, mathématiques... L'arbitre suprême prend la forme d'un comité spécial formé de professeurs venant de toutes les universités du monde arabe. Lui seul décide de qui touchera le pachtol: 5.000 JD pour le premier prix. "Les gagnants ne sont pas des cé-



La galerie lors de l'exposition allemande "peintures naïves"

lèbriés, mais ils sont reconnus dans leurs Académies", souligne Basem Khoury. Quant à la Fondation, elle gagne des galons dans tous les pays du monde arabe.

Par ailleurs, la Fondation Shoman finance la publication et la traduction d'ouvrages. Pour la plupart d'entre eux, ces livres sont édités dans la langue arabe. "Notre première activité, c'est l'Arabe", lance Basem Khoury. "Notre objectif est de soutenir l'apprentissage des sciences dans la langue arabe, nous nous efforçons aussi de jouer un rôle dans le processus d'arabisation", ajoute-t-il. Au total, sur une période de dix ans, une vingtaine

de livres par quinzaine. Pas de panique. Il est très facile de se retrouver dans ce dédale littéraire. D'autant que la Fondation dispose d'un système de banque de données qui n'a rien à envier aux plus modernes. "Nous sommes la première Fondation dans le monde arabe à fournir tous ces services", affirme Khaled Soubar, en charge de tout ce qui touche à l'ordinateur. Toutes les références des ouvrages et publications disponibles en bibliothèque peuvent être consultées depuis l'extérieur.

De plus, la Fondation dispose d'un dossier spécial Palestine... De quoi intéresser la Court Royale qui se tourne vers la Fondation, en cas de besoin

"Les habitants des Territoires-occupés n'ont pas la possibilité d'exposer et de vendre. Nous leur permettons de s'exprimer"

d'ouvrages estampillés Fondation Shoman ont été édités. Des livres disponibles à la "librairie publique" de cette institution, à trouver au beau milieu de 50.000 autres titres.

Banque de données

Cette collection exceptionnelle couvre tous les domaines. 220 publications en Arabe et 227 en Anglais sont également à la disposition des abonnés de la bibliothèque. Moyennant une caution de 5 JD, rendue en cas de résiliation, il est possible d'emprunter

d'informations sur le Processus de paix. Pourtant, Khaled Soubar ne se satisfait pas d'un tel système. Il projette de faire entrer le son et l'image dans sa banque de données. "Cela va prendre du temps", précise-t-il.

Autre pièce à l'édifice de la Fondation: la galerie, située au cinquième étage d'une banque attenante. Triple objectif: "Aider les artistes jordaniens à se rapprocher de leur public, permettre à ce dernier d'être autant que possible en contact avec l'Art, faire connaître le maximum de peintres de l'extérieur", affirme Mouna

Deeb, responsable de la galerie. Cotte avocate de la culture arabe déborde d'optimisme: "Je pense que cela progresse, il y a maintenant beaucoup de galeries dans le pays et énormément d'expositions. Ce phénomène doit être encouragé". La galerie de la Fondation y contribue largement depuis son passage à la vitesse supérieure, cinq ans auparavant. C'est-à-dire: Suha Shoman, membre de la famille, artiste.

À la base, la galerie suit les mêmes principes que la Fondation. Il s'agit de promouvoir la culture arabe, avec une priorité accordée aux Jordaniens et aux Palestiniens. "En avril dernier, nous avons reçu dans nos murs sept artistes de Cisjordanie, dans le futur, nous prévoyons de faire de même avec sept peintres de Gaza", affirme Mouna Deeb. "Les habitants des Territoires-occupés n'ont pas la possibilité d'exposer et de vendre. Nous leur permettons de s'exprimer". La galerie donne aussi la parole à des artistes étrangers. Elle collabore avec l'Institut du monde arabe de Paris où avec le Getty Institut... Ce dernier a par exemple proposé une exposition intitulée "peintures naïves" (septembre 1991).

La Fondation Shoman organise, dans sa galerie, un certain nombre de conférences. Depuis le mois d'avril dernier, ces dernières se produisent à un rythme régulier: tous les jeudis. Le prochain rendez-vous est fixé en octobre par trois peintres irakiens, Ismail et Lisa Patah, Mohamed Muharrad. "En marge de leur exposition, ils vont parler de leur travail", dit Mouna Deeb. Ces artistes incarnent un affluent d'une grande rivière qu'est la culture arabe.

Francis Mazyer

L'EDITO

Pas de solution isolée

ALORS QUE les bilans du sixième round des négociations bilatérales israélo-arabes se multiplient et ne se ressemblent pas, les messages les plus surprenants s'échangent entre Syriens et Israéliens.

Sur le dossier du Golan, les Israéliens, à en croire Itzhak Rabin, accueilleraient favorablement un traité de paix avec leur voisin syrien. Condition sine qua non avancée par Damas: retrait israélien des hauteurs du plateau.

Fait nouveau et tout aussi étonnant: les Syriens, toujours selon les Israéliens, opéreraient pour ce qu'ils avaient tenté d'éviter, à savoir des solutions isolées. N'ont-ils pas tenu des consultations avec leurs partenaires afin de coordonner les positions et d'éviter la dislocation des rangs.

Il est évident qu'un "deal" sur le Golan serait un pas considérable dans le sens d'un règlement d'une partie du conflit israélo-arabe. Mais cela requerrait de répéter un scénario qui hante toujours les esprits des politiciens arabes.

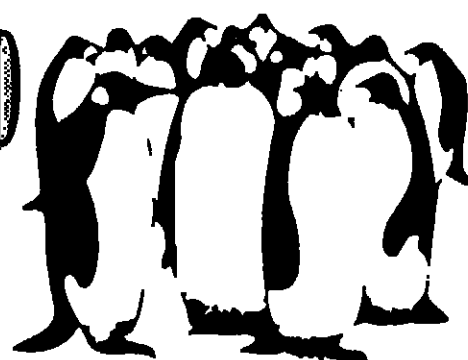
En signant les accords de Camp David avec l'Egypte, en échange de la restitution du Sinaï, Israël a réussi à neutraliser l'élément fort du camp adverse. Depuis, Israël n'a cessé de manœuvrer, tout en jouant sur l'affaiblissement de la "position commune arabe".

Reste aux Syriens de prouver que tout arrangement conclu avec Israël est lié au principe de l'échange de la terre contre la paix. Ainsi, les Palestiniens et les Jordaniens pourraient continuer à puiser une certaine crédibilité dans le récit de ce qui unit encore les parties directement concernées par le conflit du Moyen-Orient.

Les solutions isolées ne sont le monopole de personne. Demain, les Palestiniens ou les Libanais pourraient facilement parvenir à un autre Camp David avec Israël. Alors, toute la dynamique qui s'est amorcée depuis le sommet de Madrid risquerait de s'effondrer et de remettre l'échec d'un règlement à une date imprévisible.

The Star
Tel. 618 - 298

AROUND TOWN



Congratulations! Graduations, appointments, engagements, weddings, newborns, promotions, special awards, excellent achievements... Drop us a line and send a photo...we will run it free of charge in The Star's People and Events page.

The Death of Thebes Life in Jordan's theater

Special to The Star

THE DEATH of Thebes, the latest production by Jordan's Fawanees theater group, opens in Morocco this week after summer-long rehearsals in Amman.

The play will be shown first as part of the Theater Festival in Casablanca and will then go on to Rabat. After a couple of weeks in Morocco, the Fawanees will return to Jordan to put on Thebes in the very near future.

has caused a lot of excitement among theater insiders in Jordan over the past few months, particularly in the wake of the Fawanees's successful Viva Gilgamesh last winter.

Gilgamesh was first staged at the Royal Cultural Center (RCC) at the end of January. The play was so well-received it was re-launched in Ramadan. All indications are that Thebes will also prove to be a major cultural event in the coming season in Amman.

The play, directed, written and designed by Nader Omran, is first class theater with powerfully presented characters, impressive scenography and a script which manages to entertain while it criticizes the powers that be — a move welcomed by many in Jordan's nascent democracy.

Thebes is based on Sophocles' Theban plays and is also inspired by a mixture of other materials, all of which are related in an impressionistic way to problems of the modern Middle East.

Avoiding the extremes of political cabaret or crude allegory of other contemporary productions in Jordan and neighbouring countries, Thebes emerges as art and not propaganda, with the modern Middle East mercilessly grilled in the antics of the characters in the play.

Muhtaseb Aref plays the role of the Sultan and gives his usual powerful performance. Thebes also stars Mohammad al Kabani, Suhail Fahd, Zeln Ghanem, Basheer Hawari and



The cast of The Death of Thebes, currently playing in Morocco and coming to Amman soon

Amer Khofash.

"My approach in Thebes differs from Gilgamesh in that the latter was more cerebral while the current production is closer to the demotic," says Omran. But, he says, such was the strength of the production that even critics whose Arabic is not fluent were impressed.

Jacki Lyden of the US National Public Radio, who is visiting the region to work on an article on art in the Middle East for The New York Times, described Thebes as "wonderful."

This is the second play that Omran has directed and written. A talented scenographer (and winner of the first prize for scenography and costume design in last year's First Jordanian Theater Festival), he also worked hard on the costumes, lighting and set design. The result was strong, impressive and sometimes breathtaking scenes. The music of Amer Madi, a Brechtian commentary in an oriental mode, was another contributing factor to the success of the play.

Theater reflects Jordanian society in all its positive and negative aspects; the work of the Fawanees treats these aspects in a civilized way.

In this period of artistic liberation and democratization, society is realizing that it needs theater as much as it needs schools and parks.

Gilgamesh was an outstanding job which was marred by weak publicity and sloppy marketing. But the Fawanees appear to have gotten their act together for Thebes, with a professional marketing firm handling the business side of the production.

Thebes will no doubt repeat the artistic success of Gilgamesh, and probably go beyond it as a mass theatrical hit.

Agenda

Exhibitions

● UNDER THE patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Alia, the Alia art gallery invites you to attend the opening of an exhibition by the Iraqi artist Ali Al Mijmar. The gallery will be opened today, Thursday, 10 September at 6:00 pm in Jebel Amman, first circle. The gallery will run through 16 September.

Trips

● Dr Jeremy Johns and Mr Alison McQuilly from the University of Oxford are directing the Khirbet Faris project. Khirbet Faris is located three kilometers west of Al Qasr on the King's highway. This is the fifth excavation, and the tour will include a survey of recent discoveries concerning the Islamic village, as well as a brief tour of the nearby Nabatean temple of Al Qasr. Departure will be from the Amman parking lot at 9:00 am. A bus will be available on a first come first serve basis for a fee of JD 5.

Al Qasr Hotel breaks new grounds in Jordan tourism

● Excellent service, quality food and good prices are hard elements to combine in a hotel, but Al Qasr Hotel, under its new management which is headed by Mr Marwan Fakhr Al Deen and supervised and directed by Mr Isaam Fakhr Al Deen, promises to be otherwise. The hotel promises to break new ground in the Jordanian hotel and tourism industry. It has been changed substantially to add comfort and quality service, taking customers away from the burdens and noise of city life.



Changes were introduced to almost everything from the entrance gate and the main hall to the 30 rooms contained in the hotel. Even the paintings, the management team and infra-structure of the hotel were changed in order to meet the high standards of service the hotel promises to deliver.

A reception was held on 12 July in the hotel, attended by Mr Yanaal Hikmat, Minister of Tourism, who opened the hotel. Everybody was delighted by the new look of the hotel which combines the present and the past, putting the guest in a warm atmosphere of the place.

After Fakhr Al Deen family bought the hotel, they made a comprehensive study concerning the hotel 'market' and the tourism industry. The results showed that the tourism industry needs small hotels which offer excellent service that meets the standard of five star hotels but with charges that match small hotels, placing the hotel in a unique rank among its competitors.

The changes that were added to the hotel were intended to please businessmen who just want to get away from life in the fast lane. Many top businessmen in the country held receptions in the hotel, expressing extreme admiration for the hotel and its services. They expect it to occupy a high ranking amongst the many hotels in Jordan.

Mr Fakhr Al Deen stressed that the management trained its employees "to make the guest feel right at home." He added that the hotel is willing to provide training in the hotel industry field. "We hope that others will take similar steps in making hotels more accessible in terms of price and more comfortable to stay in," he says.

● An exhibition of the work of the design division from the General Directorate of Curriculum and Educational Technology will be held on Sunday, 13 September to Saturday 19 September.

The exhibition illustrates the important role played by graphic designers in preparing school text books in the clearest, most modern and exciting form. Staff in the division have received professional technical training as part of the support provided by the Overseas Development Administration, and managed by the British Council.

The exhibition also shows how the process of preparing school text books is done, from editing,

designing, illustration, proof checking and printing, emphasizing team work and interaction that occurs to solve the many problems that arise in such a complex operation.

● Femmy Kragt, a Dutch volunteer physiotherapist working at Jordan's five community-based rehabilitation centres (CRCs), raised on her own JD 1100 (\$1650) in donations for the centres. The funds were raised during a home visit to the Netherlands in July from private individuals. The money will be used to purchase a variety of learning aids for disabled children.

Dentsu the number one agency in the world acquires a minority interest in Publi-Graphics

● Publi-Graphics, a leading communications group in the Middle East founded in 1973, joined forces with the number one agency in the world, Dentsu Inc. The two companies stated that after 15 years of association, the relationship will be formalized as Dentsu will acquire a minority interest in the Publi-Graphics group. Publi-Graphics manages thirteen operations in ten markets, in addition to its offices in Istanbul, London and Paris.

Dentsu said that it felt the time has come had come to solidify its ties with one of its oldest friends and associates. Dentsu stated that for many years Publi-Graphics has been caring for Dentsu's clients both in the Middle East and Africa which resulted in the establishment of strong mutual trust and respect. This strengthening in relationships comes as a step to meet the increasing demands of their clients.

Mr Assad, president and CEO of Publi-Graphics, said that this new relationship would not change the management structure and style of the Publi-Graphics group, but would strengthen its ability to provide both actual and potential clients with an even broader worldwide service. He also added that this alignment with Dentsu is a logical step within Publi-Graphics move into the international world of communications.

This new partnership between the two establishments will be announced on Publi-Graphics' twentieth anniversary. Among Publi-Graphics distinguished clients are: Johnson and Johnson, Lipton's tea (Unilever), Kodak, Nestle, Nintendo, Rothmans International, Rowntree Macintosh, Selko and many others.

Mr Assad felt that Publi-Graphics' successful relationships with other multinational agencies would continue, as public graphics is committed to providing all its clients and associates with top quality service and creativity.

The Star's TV GUIDE

Programs on
Jordan
Television
from
12 to 18
September

ENGLISH PROGRAM

SATURDAY

8:30 — Super Bloopers and New Practical Jokes.
9:00 — Encounter.
9:30 — Varieties.
10:00 — News in English.
10:20 — Feature Film: *She Knows Too Much*. Starring John Benich. A Congressman hunts down and kills prostitutes.

SUNDAY

8:30 — Coach
9:10 — Land of Birds. Every year thousands of birds fly to and from Queensland, Australia, but where they come from or go to remains a mystery.
10:00 — News in English.
10:20 — Midnight Caller. The story of a woman who was abused by her husband.

MONDAY

8:30 — Close to Home.
9:10 — Gone to the Dogs.
10:00 — News in English.
10:20 — The Strauss Family.

TUESDAY

8:30 — Acropolis Now.
9:00 — Mr Bean.
9:30 — Tex.
10:00 — News in English.
10:20 — Feature Film: *Karate Kid part II*. Starring Ralph Macchio and Pat Morita, better known as Ohara.

WEDNESDAY

8:30 — Saved by the Bell.
9:10 — Wednesday Forum.
9:30 — Cleudo, Episode 1. Starring Simon Charles. A city accountant by training and con-man by inclination arrives at Mrs Peacock's house only to disturb her guests and to remind them of their financial troubles.
10:00 — News in English.
10:20 — Bethune. Last episode.

THURSDAY

8:30 — Empty Nest.
9:00 — W.I.O.U.
10:00 — News in English.

10:20 — Movie of The Week. *The Razor's Edge*. Starring Bill Murray. A powerful drama about love, social barriers, friendship and the joy of living.

FRIDAY

8:30 — Golden Girls.
9:10 — The Good Guys.
10:00 — News in English.
10:20 — EL CID.
11:10 — The Powers That Be. Senator Powers tries to run a clean campaign, but his wife and kids try to destroy his opponent.

FRENCH PROGRAM

SAMEDI

6:00 — Des Petites Histoires Presque Vraies.
6:06 — Les Aventures De Bosco.
6:30 — Operation Mozart.
7:00 — News in French.
7:15 — Fenetre Sur. A local magazine.

DIMANCHE

5:30 — Michel Vaillant.
5:55 — Des Chiffres et des Lettres.
6:15 — La Chance aux Chansons. A variety program about Dalida and Joe Dassin.
7:00 — News in French.
7:15 — E&M6. A scientific magazine.

LUNDI

6:00 — Au Clair de Lune.
6:10 — Le Monde Sous Marin de Jacques-Yves Cousteau.
7:00 — News in French.
7:15 — Magazine Sportif.

MARDI

6:00 — Histoires Naturelles. A documentary program about animals.



Close to Home, Monday at 8:30

MERCREDI

6:30 — Marc et Sophie.
7:00 — News in French.
7:15 — Les Deux Moments Du Cirque.

JEUDI

6:00 — Envoye Special. "SOS Torré." A magazine about saving the environment.
6:30 — Operation Mozart.
7:00 — News in French.
7:15 — A Selection of Varieties

VENDREDI

5:30 — Documentary: Geoscope. A magazine about the Rhone valley south of Lyon.
5:50 — Les Cles de Fort Boyard. A game show.
7:00 — News in French.
7:15 — Fusion. A scientific magazine.

HOROSCOPE

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

ARIES (21 March - 19 April): You may have to spend Monday inside. The midweek will be bearable. Do chores over the weekend.

TAURUS (20 April - 20 May): Tuesday through Thursday you'll be practical, hardworking and passionate. Use the weekend to stock up on provisions.

GEMINI (21 May - 21 June): You can get a lot done through the week. Let a woman give you some good advice.

CANCER (22 June - 22 July): Monday you might have to do something over, due to a minor accident. Tuesday make contact with a quiet friend.

LEO (23 July - 22 August): Practice working out on Monday, sitting still on Tuesday, and listening on Wednesday.

VIRGO (23 August - 22 September): You should have a pretty good time this week. You'll be most productive midway Over the weekend, go bargain hunting.

LIBRA (23 September - 23 October): Monday, you may meet a very interesting person. Friday, friends may demand your attention.

SCORPIO (24 October - 21 November): Keep a low profile through Thursday. An exchange of glances on Thursday may be significant.

SAGITTARIUS (22 November - 21 December): A sports date Monday night will help ease tension. The rest of the week may seem boring.

CAPRICORN (22 December - 19 January): You'll find the midweek entrancing. Somebody may try to push you around. You'll prevail.

AQUARIUS (20 January - 18 February): Monday you should have a burst of creativity. Thursday night you might make a friend or two.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March-20): Scratch Monday. Tuesday you can make up what ever you missed. Visit the folks.

TOP HITS

POP SINGLES



1. End of the Road, Boyz II Men, Motown
2. November Rain, Guns N' Roses, Geffen
3. Baby-Baby-Baby, TIC, Arista
4. This Used to Be My Play Ground, Madonna, Warner Bros.
5. Humplin' Around, Bobby Brown, MCA
6. Baby Got Back, Sir Mx-A, Lot, Reprise
7. Giving Him Something He Can Feel, En Vogue, Epic
8. Stay, Shakespeare's Sister, London
9. Life is a Highway, Tom Cochrane, Capitol
10. Just Another Day, John Secada, SBK

VIDEO RENTALS

1. The Prince of Tides, Brbara Streisand, Nick Nolte, Columbia TriStar Home Video.
2. The Hand That Rocks the Cradle, Annabella Sciorra, Rebecca DeMornay, Warner Home Video (R-1992).
3. Hook, Dustin Hoffman, Robin Williams, Columbia TriStar Home Video (PG-1991)
4. Rush, Jason Patric, Jennifer Jason Leigh, MGM/UA Home Video (R-1991)
5. Grand Canyon, Kevin Kline, Danny Glover, FoxVideo (R-1991)
6. Cape Fear, Robert De Niro, Nick Nolte, MCA/Universal Home Video (R-1991)
7. Bugsy, Warren Beatty, Anette Bening, Columbia TriStar Home Video (1991)
8. Shinning Through, Michael Douglas, Melanie Griffith, FoxVideo (R-1991)
9. Stop! or My Mom Will Shoot, Sylvester Stallone, Estelle Getty, MCA/Universal Home Video (PG-13-1992)
10. Father of the Bride, Steve Martin, Touchstone Home Video (PG-1991)

Would You Believe....

Two-time Nobel Prize winner Linus Pauling says he takes 18,000 milligrams of Vitamin C a day, which is 300 times the recommended daily requirement. He's 91 years old.

There are more than 200 bones in the human body.

Bob Hope appeared on "The Tonight Show" more than 130 times. Joan Rivers and David Steinberg both have appeared more than 100 times on the talk show.

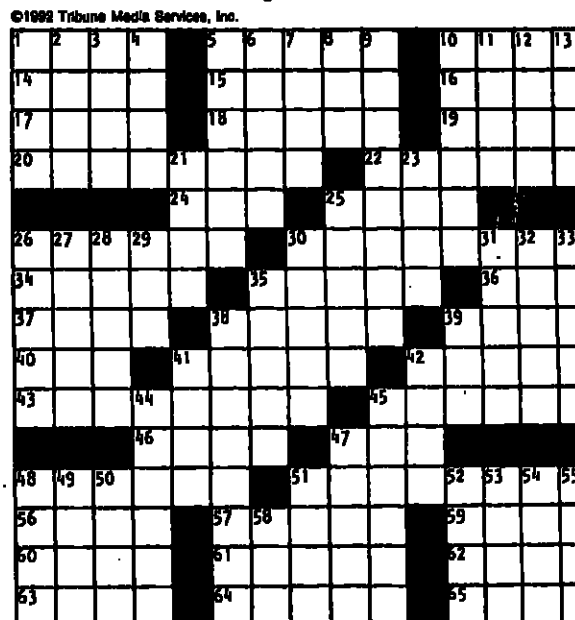
The first airline stewardess took her post way back in 1930 on a United Airlines flight from San Francisco to Cheyenne, Wyo.

During the season, some lion couples mate more than 100 times in a single day.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1 Party for men only
6 Meat jelly
10 Gully
14 Table d'
18 Lasso
19 King or Aids
17 Fragrance
18 Goose genus
19 Ship had
20 Newsweek
22 Andersen denizens
24 Cup handle
25 British
27 Ordeal
28 Lamentation
30 Quail
34 Streamlets
35 Monks of Tibet
36 Teachers' org.
37 Jennings or Ludwig
38 Went to the polls
39 Copper
40 Relative

DOWN
1 Used a gun
2 Buetle
3 Physician's concern
4 Seed
5 Nesting place for Noah's ark
6 World man
7 Over
8 Follower
9 New Mexico
10 Terra
11 Astringent
12 An Andrew
13 Signs
21 Yearnings
23 Depressed states
25 Cupolas
26 Newspapers
27 Restrict
28 Suspect's plea
29 Not well
30 Foolish
31 Sluggish
32 Nervous



Solution



JORDAN BRIDGE

By Tannah Hirsch

YOU BE THE JUDGE

BOTH VULNERABLE. South deals.

♠ Q93
♥ 8432
♦ 965
♣ 42

♠ 762
♥ J109
♦ Q73
♣ A Q108

W N E
S

♠ 4
♥ KQ75
♦ J1082
♣ 9753

♠ AKJ1085
♥ A
♦ AK4
♣ KJ6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♣	Pass	2NT	Pass
2♠	Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

Opening lead: Jack of ♠
Your Honor
What we are seeking is not financial compensa-

tion, but a 'Cease and Desist' order. Mr. North, who we acknowledge is an accomplished bridge player, maligns my client, South, at every opportunity. He goes around the club calling my client a 'trick-reduction expert,' all because of this hand.

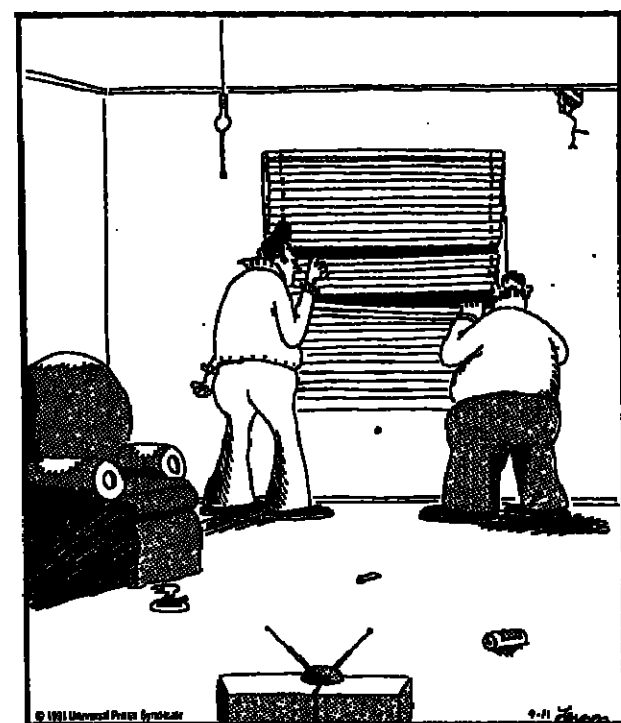
"After a normal auction, South became declarer at four spades. He won the opening heart lead, performed, crossed to the nine of trumps and took a losing club to the king. That lost to West's ace, and the trump return removed dummy's last fang. As a result, declarer still had to lose a trick in each minor suit for down one.

"You must surely agree that South was a victim of bad luck. Both club honors were wrong, trumps did not break and West, the defender with the long trump, also was the one who held the ace of clubs. We ask for judgment in our favor."

"My client, Mr. North, feels that anything he says about South is complimentary, considering the way he played this hand. He started out with nine tricks in top cards. Once the defenders did not start by stopped from scoring a club ruff for his fulfilling trick."

"After winning the ace of hearts, South should simply have led a club from hand, then led a club again when he regained the lead. The contract would then have been ironclad, since declarer's last club could be ruffed in dummy. What South did was to reduce his tricks from 10 to nine!"

"Case dismissed. North's description of South is accurate, not slanderous!"



Roommates Elvise and Salman Rushdie sneak a quick look at the outside world.



"OK, let's see... That's a curse on you, a curse on you, and a curse on you."



At Mount Rushmore

Dining Out

RESTAURANT CHINA
The best Chinese restaurant in Amman that has a kitchenette in every room.
1st Circle, Amman, near Al-Hayat School
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The First Class Hotel in Amman that has a kitchenette in every room.
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Amman-Tel: 668193
P.O. Box 9403-Fax 602434
Tel: 23888 DAROTEL TO
Ideal Residence For Expatriates and Businessmen

Wendy Gourguignon
The first haute cuisine menu designed for those who love fine food. It mirrors our special styles and taste levels.
Warm, Hospitable.
Shepherd Hotel
for your reservations call 654200

Dos Palmaras
Mexican Cuisine
Tel: 654200
BBQ PALMARAS
Jebel Amman - First Circle

The Tower
Restaurant
40 Years Of Experience
Licence Hors D'oeuvre
Oriental Cuisine
European Specialties
Steak Tartar
Popeye Salad
Ratignon
Dessert Caramel au Lait
Tower Bldg. 23rd Floor
For Reservation Tel: 654084/5